Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1376.] SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

On SATURDAY EVENING, February 4, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock,

Will positively be Sold at Public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-House,

A NOTE,

Drawn by William Burgiss & Co. of South Third-street, near Market-street, Linen Drapers, in favour of Robert Burgiss, jun. or order, for 600 dollars.

The said Note became due the 30th December last, and was protested for non-payment.

An approved Note at 60 days will be taken in payment.

February 2. 3

50 Dollars Reward.

LOST, last evening, between eight and nine o'clock, as the subscriber was going to his house at the Falls of Schuylkill, from the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Francis Stewart, in Sugar-alley, between Sixth and Seventh-streets, above Market-street,

A black POCKET-BOOK,

Containing 1190 *Dollars, in Bank-Notes*

From 1 to 100 Dollars each,

One of which was of the Branch-Bank of New-York, and several papers, such as receipts and orders.—The road the subscriber took, was the Falls road, crossing at the Upper Ferry

Whoever finds the above Pocket-Book, and returns it to the subscriber at the Falls, or to his father-in-law, mr. Stewart, living in Sugar Alley, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

JAMES HAFFY.

Feb. 3. §.

INSURANCE COMPANY of the State of Pennsylvania.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the directors have declared a dividend of THIRTY DOLLARS per share, on the business of the last six months: which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 10th instant.

SAM. W. FISHER, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2d, 1797. dt10th.

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,

SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will tak freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*

SAMUEL PILE, Master,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons register, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was sheathed 13 months ago, she has just had a compleat out-fit, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for sale on board said vessel,

27 casks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing slates.
1 box ink stands and note presses.
14 bales of sail canvass.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyson, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the first quality.
19 tubs Quicksilver.
2 chests Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few chests Manchester goods well assorted in Corduroys, thicksets, Ginghams, Muslinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black sewing silk.
180 crates Queens ware well assorted.
10 tons sheet lead.
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads,
40 pipes and 10 hogsheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7 tth&stf

A CARD.

If Monsieur G H. SOHLE,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June last, and arrived at Boston about the middle of August, in the schooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requested to call on Joseph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Chesnut-street, who will give him some information of importance.

December 24, 1796. §

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz 1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
1 ditto	10,000	10,000
7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
6 ditto	1,000	6,000
10 ditto	400	4,000
20 ditto	100	2,000
55 ditto	50	2,750
5750 ditto	12	69,008
To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
5850 Prizes,		175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.		
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

In order to comply with contracts, I will sell, for approved bonds, on 3 equal annual payments,

A Square of LOTS,

At the upper end of Fredericksburg, beginning opposite to the lower corner of Doctor Wellford's, on Caroline-street, and running up to the cross street leading to Fitzhugh's ferry, and from thence back to Sophia-street. This square I have laid off into 24 lots, 27 and an half feet front, and 122 back, 12 on Caroline-street, and 12 on Sophia-street. Nine of those on Caroline-street I have leased on an annual ground rent of 8 and 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaser could enhance the value of by building small houses, which will as readily procure tenants as pots or goards will Martins in the spring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their cost than large buildings. Those who incline to purchase may know the terms by applying to

HENRY FITZHUGH.

Bell-Air, Dec. 8, 1796. 7thJ.d4w

Red Clover Seed.

Fresh red Clover Seed of the best quality, in bags of 5 bushels each
Madeira wine in pipes, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe wine in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks
Ditto do. of first quality, for the use of private families
Coffee in hogsheads
Jamaica spirits
Connecticut soap in small boxes
Window glass and Spanish segars, and
Two trunks of best patent, plain and ribbed silk and cotton hosiery, for sale by

JOHN CRAIG.

February 1. wfs&mtf

Fresh Garden, Grass and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ship Eagle, captain Fosdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by

GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-streets,

A most capital and extensive Assortment of

GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Asparagus	Three kinds	Cresses
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radish
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-six	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parsnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and sprigged Parsley
Pot Marygold Pot Marjorum
Balm Thyme Mangel Wurtzel
Leek Kail Shallots
Rape Seed Rye Grass Saint Foin Lucerne
Red and white Clover Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the most esteemed

FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the most extensive ever imported into this city.

The above are from a capital Seedsman in London, and are warranted fresh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17 §

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, South Third-street,

Has just received, per Eagle, Capt. Fosdick, via London, an assortment of

Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.

December 15. §

☞ *NOTICE*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Western Territory, heretofore advertised in the several public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not sooner sold.

January 4 §

Treasury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts here after mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Massac; at any place from Fort Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.

One quart and half a pint of salt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles, } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS,

For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES,

On the following Post Roads, will be received until the first day of March next inclusive:

1. From Charleston, S. C. by Jacksonboro' and Coosahatchy, to Savannah, twice a week. Receive the Mail at Charleston every Tuesday and Friday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Savannah the next Friday and Monday, by 8 A. M. *Returning*, receive the Mail at Savannah every Saturday, by 6, P. M. and Wednesday by 6, A. M. and deliver it at Charleston the next Tuesday and Friday by noon.

Proposals for this route will be received by the post-master at Savannah.

2. From Coosahatchy to Beaufort once a week—

Receive the mail at Coosahatchy every Thursday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Beaufort by noon on Friday. *Returning*, leave Beaufort every Friday by 3, P. M. and arrive at Coosahatchy on Saturday by 8, A. M.

Proposals for carrying the mail on this route will be received by the post-master at Beaufort.

Note 1. The Post-master General may alter the times for the arrival and departure of the mails at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed by contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 3. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state the alteration desired and the price he will carry the mail for with and without such alteration.

Note 4. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next and to continue until the 30th of September in the year 1800.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post Master General.

General Post Office, Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1797. }

Jan. 16. d6w.

MRS. GRATTAN

Respectfuly informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tuesday the 10th day of January, she proposes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-street,

A Linen and Muslin Warehouse.

Book Muslins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet dito, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped dito, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Cossaes
Tambour'd Book Muslins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muslin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muslin
Jaconet muslin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muslin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muslin colr'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckaback Towelling
Women's Cotton Hose, from 6/6 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hose
Tambour'd muslin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/2
Irish linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7

And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Housheld Linen, &c. &c.

A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars
A plain shirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.

Linen included.

January 13. §

Cheap French China.

THE subscribers finding it impossible to supply their store with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will sell at prime cost the remaining stock on hand, consisting of

Dessert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaster Vases
Looking Glasses, in gilt frames,

Besides India Japan'd Toilet Desks, Chairs, Tables nad Quadrille Boxes. PASQUIER & Co.

No. 91, South Second-street.

December 5th. tt

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thousand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank some days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffensive; travels loose, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greatest curiosity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be seen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-street between Third and Fourth-streets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may see him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be resumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as soon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. August 27, 1796. m&wtf

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Estate of GEORGE ROSS, late of Cape May, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and those who have any demands against said Estate, will please call on him for settlement.

JAMES YOUNG, Adm'r,
Swanson, below South Street.

January 30 tco3t

All Persons having Demands

Against the Estate of the late Thomas Franklin, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement; and those indebted to make immediate payment, to

ISRAEL PLEASANTS,
WALTER FRANKLIN, or } Executors.
SAMUEL R. FRANKLIN,

January 24th, 1796. e02w

FOR SALE AT WILLIAM PRIESTMAN'S

No. 15 south Fifth-street,

Between Market and Chesnut Streets,

A Quantity of Plain Gold Watches; Gold enamel'd & ornamented with pearls; Silver and metal ditto, by the first makers in London and Paris; a Time-Piece by Arnold; plain gold by Mudge & Dutton; several diamond and diamond & pearl lockets, rings, ear-rings, &c; about 60 lb. of Scotch thread; double-barrel'd guns, in case, by Manton; quantity of plated table, tea, and night plated candlesticks, branches, &c. 46 volumes of Law-Books, in one lot, mostly reports, folio, scarce and valuable books; books of Prints;—amongst which are Martyn on Shells, Statue da Rossi, Calmet's Dictionnaire de Bible, Johnson's Poets, 75 vols. Baskerville's Addison, 4 vols. Biographia Britannica, Opere de Machiavelli, Ruins of Balbec, Blair's Chronology, Plinii Historica Naturalis, Montfaucon's Antiquities, State Trials; Evelyn's Silva, Postlewayte's Dictionary, Rittrattii duomini illustri Toscani, Oeuvres de Bayle, Caracci.

January 31 §

Hibernian Society.

Such of the Members of this society as are entitled to Diplomas, are requested to apply for them to

Mr. Hugh Holmes, Vice President;
Mr. David M'Cormick, Treasurer;
Mr. Robert H. Drinker, Counsellor;
Mr. Joseph Brown;
Mr. Edward Fox;

Or to MATHEW CAREY, Sec.

Philad. Jan. 21, 1797. taw6t

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,

No. 64, South Second-street

January 26. tuwstf

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chesnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 54th and 55th days returns are received.

☞ The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.

January 12. ttstf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his professional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a single volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for several years past have in so distinguished a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the most extensive collection of the latest English and Irish Editions ever imported into this country, are published, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addressed to G. D. in writing from any distance shall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,

A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.

ov.8. tu&fgw

FOR SALE,

At Whitesides' Tea Ware-House,

No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, } Fresh Teas. { Hyson Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

For Sale,

By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET,

65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,

Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&sf

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.

*** He lives in Chesnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street.

November 26. tts

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 6 1m12awtf

PRINTERS

Who have inserted Advertisements at the request of the Editor of this Paper, are desired to forward their accounts

January 30 §6t

SALES AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,

THE 7th inſtant, at 12 o'clock at noon, will be ſold at the Cuſtom-Houſe, for payment of duties, 40 Pipes of genuine

London Particular Madeira Wine,

By WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marſhal.

Marſhal's Office, Philadelphia, February 4th, 1797.

New Theatre.

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE,

ON MONDAY EVENING, February 6,

Will be preſented, the Hiſtorical Play of

Columbus;

Or, A WORLD DISCOVERED.

WITH NEW SCENERY, MACHINERY, DRESSES AND DECORATIONS.

The muſic compoſed by Mr. Reinagle.

The proceſſions and Pageant by Mr. Byrne.

In this Play the manners and cuſtoms of Mexico and Peru characterize the firſt diſcovered nations of America. Such deviation from Hiſtorical truth was deemed neceſſary for dramatic effect, and has enabled the author to introduce the pathetic Tale of CORA AND ALONZO, from Marmontel's *Incas*.

The PROLOGUE will be ſpoken by Mr. WIGNELL.

SPANISH PARTY.

Columbus,	Mr. *Cooper*
Alonzo,	Mr. *Moreton*
Harry Herbert,	Mr. *Wignell*
Doctor Dolores,	Mr. *Harwood*
Bribon,	Mr. *Francis*
Roldan,	Mr. *Fox*
Valverdo,	Mr. *Darley*
Moſcoſo,	Mr. *Bliſſett*
Captain,	Mr. *M'Donald*
1ſt Spaniard,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
2d Spaniard,	Mr. *Morgan*

INDIANS.

Orozimbo,	Mr. *Warren*
Solaſco,	Mr. *L'Eſtrange*
Catalpo,	Mr. *Warrell*
Cuto,	Mr. *J. Warrell*
Cora,	Mrs. *Merry*
Nelti,	Mrs. *Francis*
Prieſteſſes of the Sun,	Mrs. *L'Eſtrange*, Mrs. *Mechtler*, &c.

Indian Women,—Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Doctor, Miſs Milbourne, Miſs Oldfield Miſs L'Eſtrange, Miſs Bates, Miſs Anderſon, and M'elle Sophie.

In act 1.

A PROCESSION OF INDIANS, and the firſt Landing of COLUMBUS.

In act 3.

REPRESENTATION OF A STORM AND EARTHQUAKE; With a Grand ERUPTION from a VOLCANO.

In act 4.

A MARCH of SACRIFICE, and Proceſſion to the Execution of CORA.

The whole to conclude with *A GRAND PAGEANT*.

The ſcene of the Volcano deſigned by J. Richards, Eſq. R. A. principal Scene Painter to Covent-Garden Theatre.

The reſt of the Scenery deſigned by Mr. Milbourne, and the whole executed by him and under his direction.

Machiniſt, Mr. Lenthall.

The dreſſes deſigned by Mr. Gibbons.

To which will be added,

A FARCE, called

Barnaby Brittle;

Or, A WIFE AT HER WIT'S END.

(As often performed at Covent Garden, with general applauſe.)

Barnaby Brittle,	Mr. *Bates*
Clodpole,	Mr. *Bliſſett*
Jeremy,	Mr. *Francis*
Sir Peter Pride,	Mr. *Morgan*
Lovemore,	Mr. *Fox*
Jeffery,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun.
Mrs. Brittle,	Mrs. *Francis*
Lady Pride,	Mrs. *Mechtler*
Damaris,	Mrs. *Harvey*

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit Seven Eighths of a Dollar, and Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-ſtore, No. 50 High-ſtreet, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as ſoon as the company are ſeated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain riſe preciſely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,

Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

On SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7 o'clock, Will be continued,

THE EFFECTS OF AMBITION AND GUILT, Conſidered, traced and exemplified in the character of

Macbeth.

With a recitation of the whole character, and moral and critical obſervations on the character, and on the author.

☞ On Tueſday, 7th February,

The EFFECTS of *AMBITION* and *GUILT*, Exemplified In the character of Satan and the Fallen Angels, with recitations from Milton.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Pouliſon, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glaſs-ſtore, No. 70, S. Fourth-ſtreet; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookſeller, Market-ſtreet—Half a dollar each.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be Sold by *T. BRADFORD*, No. 8 South Front-ſtreet.

A new practical ſyſtem of

HUMAN REASON.

Diveſted of all metapyhyſical incomprehenſibility and founded on CONCEIVABILITY alone, as efficient to all the purpoſes of human exiſtence, the diſcovery of univerſal truth and univerſal good.

"Mind makes the man, and want of it the fellow
"Mind is all worth; the reſt is all prunella."

By *JOHN STEWART*, the Traveller.

February 4 *1t

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for ſale at No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

November 5. §

Philadelphia, February 4.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. FENNO,

I have frequently remarked, that when the ſcribblers in the Aurora are at a loſs for new ſubjects of aſſaſſination, they indulge their murderous habits by attempting to depreciate the talents of the gentlemen who now preſide at the head of the departments of ſtate and treaſury. It is rather ſingular, however, that in order to effect their purpoſe, they ſhould be compelled to reſort to the unmeaning expreſſion of "ſucceſſors in form," adopted by a man, whoſe abilities were never the object of envy—and to whoſe pretenſions for honeſty, I believe no perſon could be ambitious to ſucceed.

If the ſecretaries of ſtate and of the treaſury, ably and faithfully diſcharge the duties of their reſpective offices, the public ſurely have no cauſe of complaint. Upon what principle, therefore, can Mr. Bache's correſpondent's pretend to ſay, that they are not equally entitled to an encreaſe of compenſation with the other officers of government? Is it becauſe they are not members of ſome foreign philoſophical ſociety—or, rather, becauſe, they prefer living on the ſcanty ſtipend allowed them by their country, to imitating the baſe examples daily exhibited by pretended patriots? *Let the people determine.*

Thurſday laſt the Senators and Repreſentative in Congreſs of the State of Delaware, purſuant to reſolutions of the Legiſlature, waited on the Preſident of the United States, with the following addreſſes.

To GEORGE WASHINGTON,

Preſident of the United States.

SIR,

THE Senate of the State of Delaware cannot view with inſenſibility your contemplated retirement from the firſt office of your country to the repoſe of private life.

Upon ſuch an occaſion to be ſilent and to withhold the moſt cordial expreſſion of our affection, reſpect and veneration, for your character, would be as ungrateful to you as it would be diſhonorable to ourſelves.

It is in attempting therefore to do juſtice to our feelings, and to diſcharge a patriotice duty, that we preſent this addreſs as a tribute of gratitude, and a homage due to your virtues.

More than twenty years have elapſed ſince you left the civil councils of America, to undertake and ſuſtain the more difficult and perilous duties of the chief military command. The ſeven years conflict which enſued muſt have been to you a gloomy ſeries of ſeven year's ſufferings, except as it was relieved by temporary victories, and the pleaſing hope that the exertions of your country and the aids of heaven, would crown your labours with ultimate ſucceſs.

At the cloſe of the important conteſt we view you in the command of a diſciplined, affectionate and admiring army; and from the example of other conquerors, we might have trembled for the fate of our country, in the apprehenſion that its *protector* would become its *tyrant*.

But happily for the United States, and honorably for yourſelf, and the character of human nature, the feelings of the *conqueror*, were loſt in thoſe of the *patriot*; and the inſinuations of ambition were repreſſed by the triumph of virtue.

The glorious ſpectacle was preſented to the world, of a popular, powerful and ſucceſsful *general*, atchieving the *emancipation* of his country, and then reſigning his command to an unarmed republic, voluntarily retiring from the honors of office, and receiving in return the tribute not of *power* but of public gratitude.

We view you a ſecond time in obedience to the unanimous voice of America, relinquiſhing the enjoyment of your beloved retirement, and accepting the chief magiſtracy of your country, in order to add character, credit and energy, to its government. That character, credit and energy, you have aſſiſted, in forming, and ſecuring to our government; and we hope they will be preſerved, as well to perpetuate the memory of your virtues, as the happineſs of your fellow-citizens.

We addreſs you ſir, in the name, and on the behalf of the citizens we repreſent. We know that they unite with us in viewing your abilities with reſpect, your virtues with veneration, and your ſervices with gratitude, and in ſoliciting from *heaven* for you, every bleſſing which can increaſe your happineſs here, and hereafter.

DANIEL ROGERS,

Speaker of the Senate of the State of Delaware.

Dover, January 24, 1797.

To *GEORGE WASHINGTON*, Preſident of the United States.

SIR,

TO enjoy the advantages reſulting from your wiſe adminiſtration, and not to expreſs our gratification; to feel the beneficial effects of your firmneſs and patriotiſm, and not acknowledge them; to admire your magnanimity, and be ſilent, would throw a ſhade over the Republican character, of which we boaſt; and would wound the ſenſibility of our conſtituents. Permit us, ſir, to offer the only tribute in *our* power to give, and the only one worth your acceptance, the grateful acknowledgments of a free and independent people,

When we ſaw you return into the hands of your country, *that ſword* which had been entruſted to you for her ſafety; and retire to domeſtic peace and tranquility, we lamented that we could not then employ thoſe talents which have ſince ſhone with ſuch reſplendency,—but on the approach of a new æra, and when it became neceſſary to appoint a chief magiſtrate, to diſcharge the important duties aſſigned to him, by our excellent Conſtitution; *every* eye was turned towards *you*; and *you again* ſubmitted to the public wiſh. In that ſtation you have directed the affairs of a riſing nation, with *unequalled* ſucceſs. With juſtice and moderation you have confined yourſelf within the limits preſcribed to you, and you have preſerved to your fellow-citizens that liberty which you were ſo inſtrumental in eſtabliſhing. It has been our happineſs to ſee the reſources and credit of the Republic, and the proſperity of her citizens keep pace with your adminiſtration.

In our foreign relations, we perceive the ſame happy effects. Your inviolable fidelity to our engagements with one nation, and the neutrality, due to others, which you have faithfully reſpected; have ſecured us from the calamities of the war, which is now deſolating Europe, and, however ardently we wiſh for the eſtabliſhment of univerſal liberty; yet our true intereſt points out the wiſdom of *adhering* to juſt policy.

We have yielded to your deſire of retirement only to give repoſe to the evening of a life which has been ſpent in the purſuit of noble deeds; and although you may not much longer perſonally direct the councils of America, yet we truſt that a recollection of your virtues and wiſdom will forever guide the ſteps of your ſucceſſors.

Signed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the ſtate of Delaware.

STEPHEN LEWIS, Speaker.

To the Senators and Repreſentative of the State of Delaware.

Gentlemen,

I receive with great ſatisfaction the Addreſſes of the Senate and the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the State of Delaware, which you have now preſented to me, on the occaſion of my contemplated retirement from the Preſidency of the United States.—

Theſe evidences of their affection, and teſtimonies that my public ſervices have been uſeful to my country, will ever be dear to me.

If yielding to the calls of my fellow-citizens, I have renounced the eaſe and enjoyment of private life, to encounter the dangers and difficulties of the firſt and moſt arduous employments, it was becauſe the ſacrifices, on my part, were by them deemed intereſting to their ſafety and welfare.—Animated by ſuch motives, and ſupported by the general ſpirit and patriotiſm of my countrymen, when the objects of my public agency were attained, nought remained to me but to ſeek again the private ſtation which their partiality and confidence required me for a time to relinquiſh.—In this choſen retirement, the approving voice of my country will ever be a ſubject of grateful recollection; while I behold its increaſing proſperity, under the influence of the ſame public ſpirit, energy, juſtice and moderation, in which its independence, character and credit have been founded.—That ſuch may be the fruit of our labours, and ſuch the happy progreſs of our Republic, is, and ever will be, the object of my ardent wiſhes.—

Theſe ſentiments, gentlemen, with my grateful acknowledgments to the Senate and the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the State of Delaware, I pray you to communicate to them in ſuch manner as you ſhall deem proper.

United States 2d. of Feb. 1797.

Go. WASHINGTGN.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"*No man alſo having drunk old wine, ſtraightway deſireth new: For he ſaith, the old is better.*"

HE might have ſaid ſo at Jeruſalem, in the year of our Lord, four or five: But in the enlightened eighteenth century, the depraved palate of the moderns often prefers new wine to old. This abſurd preference was deemed an impoſſible thing, in days of yore, by an excellent judge, whoſe univerſally negative propoſition, in the text affords an indubitable proof, that his age was not the age of innovation.

How unfortunate for the benighted Jews, that Thomas Paine was then unborn, and did not print Common Senſe at the foot of the Mount of Olives. How many inſtructed readers would have ſtaved to pieces their old wine caſks, and, with an air of independence, ſwallowed huge draughts from the new.

But though the men of Paleſtine were denied the privilege of examining wine, or any thing elſe, by the lamp of Paine, we enjoy its full blaze, and may diſcern the imperfections of many old things, ſuch as old principles, old government, or an old Bible. Nothing can ſlake the preſent thirſt for novelty. This is the age of experiment; we deſert the old and ſafe way, and turn aſide eagerly into untried paths.

I imported, in the laſt veſſels from Europe, many new books, and a brilliant ſhew they made, ranged on my ſtudy ſhelf, by the ſide of my dog's eared Shakeſpeare and worm eaten St. Bernard. I then examined critically, the ſtyle and the ſentiment of modern literature. I quickly found that the faſhionable fine writing of the day, was like new wine, crude and mawkiſh. No man who has read Atterbury and South, Addiſon and Goldſmith, will prefer this verboſe traſh, ſaid I, ſcornfully glancing at a London magazine, to the ſterling ſenſe and inimitable expreſſion of my old authors.

A few evenings ago, I heard a pert collegian declaiming againſt the ſtudy of Grecian and Roman pages. I then began to indulge one of my reveries. Here is a babe, whoſe ſhallow brain cannot bear the Falernian of Horace, and who chokes with the grape ſtone of Anacreon. I ſhall ſee him in a moment running after ſome of the *ſmall* wines of the country, to a French preſs. I was right; he began to deafen me with the praiſes of Mirabeau's ſpeeches, Gregoire's report, and the Abbe Condorcet, and wiſhed that Virgil had been a poet of Languedoc. May American ſtudents, I ejaculated, when they neglect the claſſics, and prefer a French ſpangle to ancient gold, be doomed to read nothing but a butcher's bill of Legendre, or Santerre's inventory of his brew-houſe.

This ſermon is not dedicated to Frenchmen. Nothing that any Preacher can ſay will "help their unbelief." They are ſo drunken with new wine, that they cannot diſcern palaces, abbey lands, ancient landmarks, nor days of the week. They imagine ſo many vain things, that ſhould truth preſent to them her old glaſs, they would turn aſide. It is to you, ſober Americans, I addreſs my exhortation. You, whether called old tories, old federaliſts, or old fools, will never hazard raſh innovations, nor march in the patriots forlorn hope of revolution. You diſlike not an excellent form of religion or government, becauſe it is three hundred years of age. Satisfied with things as they are, you do not run tumultuouſly through your ſtreets, bellowing reform: nor do you, like the raſh Rehoboam, ſlight the council of the ancient, to liſten to the hair brained projects of juvenile indiſcretion.

Diſtruſt, diſcountenance, deſpiſe the man, therefore, who propoſes religious or political expedients. Be jealous of him, who adviſes you to be jealous of your rulers. Burn the ſedition and impiety of Paine, and turn over the leaves of the antiquated Bible. No man of taſte or piety having read it, ſtraightway deſireth infidelity, for he ſaith, the goſpel is better.

THE LAY PREACHER.

DR. FRANKLIN.

The economicks and the proverbs of this writer have been over-rated. His ſyſtem of frugality is ſuch as every prudent old gentleman draws up for the uſe of young Hopeful, when bound to ſea, or to College. His adages reſemble Sancho's ſtrings "when a man gives thee an aſs, run and fetch a halter." They who like to behold lightening lambent on iron, or to warm themſelves at a dull *ſtove*, or to view a cock gaſp in mephitick vapour will read Franklin. For morals, let them conſult Epictetus, or Paley. [*Farmer's Weekly Muſeum.*]

From the Farmer's Weekly Muſeum.

PATRIOTISM.

I never wrote a Dictionary; I believe that I have no talents for ſuch a work, but, were I to print two folios as ample as Johnſon's I could not define the meaning of that impoſing word Patriotiſm. Soame Jenyns, one of the few and *thinking* philoſopher's of the preſent time, has remarked acutely that patriotiſm is not among the liſt of New Teſtament virtues. No wonder that it is not an article in the Chriſtian catalogue. That amiable perſonage who *went about* doing good, felt no partiality for this, or that ſide of the brook Cedron. The *world* was his country, and benevolence to *all*. not attachment to a place was what he enjoined. Patriotiſm is the mark of ſelfiſhneſs, and patriotiſm is a ſound to my ears, as grating as Triſtram to Father Shandy's. It is uniſon to nincompoop and every name vituperative under heaven." I have looked narrowly into the characters and exploits of ſome of the moſt noted patriots of ancient and modern times. Hiſtory and Cheſterfield aſſure us that the great Brutus was a thief in Macedonia, Atticus was a time ſerver, and if the reader will be at the trouble of conſulting Dalrymple's memoirs he will find that Lord Ruſſel and Algernoon Sydney were hired by France to do the dirty work of corruption. Yet theſe men were called lovers of their country, and were doubtleſs toaſted by many a popular club in Rome and London. The year 1775 produced many Bruti. One has cheated his creditors, one has defrauded the public; there have been renegado patriots, and patriots who have capered at a whipping poſt, and dangled from a gibbet.—One may at any time, after an Iriſh aſſize, pick and chooſe full grown and athletic ones from the goals of Dublin. A patriot is as ſurprizing a character as the admirable Crichton. He can do many and ſtrange things. Out of love to his country he can make free with other people's ſheep and goſlings; love to his country looſens the rudder bands of his ſhaving mill, and crowds its ſails after the merchantmen of England; love of his country makes his tongue clamorous againſt the adminiſtration; and holds faſt his purſe ſtrings from exciſe. Patriotiſm is equally alert in whipping ſlaves on the Potomack, or catching them at Goree. It is a Proteus. It ſometimes ſtarts up in the ſhape of a Governor of Maſſachuſetts, and ſometimes dwindles, like Milton's Satan, into a "familiar toad," and is called Thomas Paine. If I had a thouſand ſons, whom I meant to educate liberally, I ſhould adviſe them, when reading the claſſicks, to conſider all ancient ſtories of patriotiſm, as mere rant; and if I wiſhed to move their loudeſt laughter, I ſhould not refer them to Plautus nor Terence, but to every paſſage in Greek or Roman authors, where that cheating word *Patriotiſm* occurred.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 13.

The ſpeaker laid before the houſe a letter and report from the attorney general on the petition of Fanny Forſyth, widow of Robert Forſyth, reſpecting a lot of land in Frederickſburg, which had been conveyed to Gen. Greene, as a counter ſecurity. He recommended a diſagreement to the prayer of the petition. The report was ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Dwight Foſter, from the committee of claims, made reports on the petitions of James Currey and Henry Hile. The firſt was againſt the petitioner, and concurred in by the houſe, the laſt, which related to a ſum of upwards of nine thouſand dollars which had been miſplaced in the account of the late John Banks and Charles Pettit with the United States, was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Kittera preſented a petition from the Illinois and Wabaſh land companies praying for certain immunities, which was read, and ordered to be printed, and committed to a ſelect committee of three members.

Mr. Kittera moved to have the unfiniſhed buſineſs poſtponed, in order to take up the report on the petition of William Alexander, but his motion was negatived.

On the motion being about to be put for going into a committee of the whole, on the ſubject of further revenue.

Mr. Coit wiſhed the houſe to take up the reſolution he had yeſterday laid upon the table.—The difference, he ſaid, betwixt this reſolution and the one reported by the committee of ways and means, was, that this called for the particulars of the plan, whilſt that called for an agreement to the principle of direct taxation without any reference to a plan. This difficulty, he ſaid, occurred. Many gentlemen objected to a direct tax, becauſe they could not ſee their way thro' any plan of carrying it into effect. He himſelf did not feel this difficulty. He ſhould vote for the reſolution; becauſe, if a plan was brought forward which he did not approve, he ſhould vote againſt it. It appeared to him, however, that the houſe would have a more diſtinct view of the ſubject, if they had a plan before them.

Mr. Swanwick ſaid the objection which he had to the motion was, that it would embarraſs the queſtion whether or not the houſe would agree to any ſyſtem of direct taxation? Some gentlemen thought it impoſſible to deviſe a plan for this purpoſe; it could not be expected therefore that the

committee of ways and means ſhould produce ſuch an one as would be wholly unobjectionable. Indeed, when he heard it aſſerted to be impoſſible, he trembled for the exiſtence of our government; for it could not exiſt without revenue, and he could not ſee how that revenue could be raiſed but by a land tax. The propriety of laying additional burthens on commerce had been ſuggeſted, but, (as he had already ſtated) this would not probably increaſe the revenue, as it would moſt probably promote a ſpirit of ſmuggling. Let us go into a committee of the whole on the ſubject, ſaid Mr. S. and let gentlemen bring forward their different plans, and then the committee will be able to determine which will be moſt likely to be effectual, and attended with the leaſt inconvenience. There was but one ſentiment as to the neceſſity of proviſion being made; and he was of opinion, if it was once determined to have a direct tax, ſuch a plan might be produced as would prove acceptable, when gentlemen ſhould be convinced that ſome plan of direct taxation muſt be adopted.

The ſpeaker ſaid the only motion in order would be, that the committee of the whole on the ſubject of finance be diſcharged, in order to refer the preſent reſolution to the committee of ways and means to inſtruct them to report a plan; or, to commit the reſolution to the committee of the whole on the ſubject of finance.

Mr. Harper aſked whether it would not be in order, when the houſe ſhould be in a committee of the whole, to move the preſent reſolution by way of amendment to that reported?

The ſpeaker ſaid the chairman of the committee of the whole would determine that queſtion.

Mr Coit moved that the committee of the whole on the ſubject of finance, might be diſcharged from the further conſideration of the ſubject, for the purpoſe of referring his reſolution.

Mr. Williams hoped the committee would be diſcharged. He wiſhed to have the plan in queſtion before them, becauſe if it was not neceſſary to lay a land tax at preſent, it might be neceſſary at ſome future day. As to what had been ſaid that government could not be ſupported without a land tax, he believed other means might be hit upon to raiſe the money required without a land tax. Not that he would commit himſelf ſo far as to ſay he might not eventually vote for a land tax. But he believed if a ſmall additional duty were to be laid upon ſalt and rum, and ſome other articles, there would be no difficulty in the buſineſs.

The ſpeaker reminded Mr. Williams of the queſtion.

Mr Williams ſaid he was ſtating his reaſons why the ſyſtem of direct taxation ſhould not now be determined upon, becauſe he thought there were certain articles upon which a heavier duty might be laid; though he wiſhed, at the ſame time, to have the plan of a direct tax brought into view, to act upon when neceſſity ſhould require it.

Mr Craik was in favor of the committee of the whole being diſcharged, in order that the committee of Ways and Means might be inſtructed to report a plan. He ſaid he was in favor of this propoſition, not ſo much from any objection he had to vote for the reſolution as reported, but becauſe if they were to have a plan reported, they ſhould be more likely to bring the ſubject to an early concluſion. He did not think, with ſome other gentlemen, that by voting for that reſolution, he ſhould be bound to vote for any plan which might be reported. He had no fears of this ſort; he believed himſelf always at liberty to vote as he pleaſed, and to change his opinion on any ſubject when he ſaw proper. But, as ſome gentlemen had expreſſed their objections on this ground, he thought it would be well to refer this reſolution.

Mr. C. ſaid, he believed when they conſidered their real ſituation; that they were not called upon to determine whether additional revenue ſhould be raiſed or not, but that revenue muſt by ſome means be raiſed, he truſted that gentlemen would turn their minds in earneſt to the ſubject. He believed this to be the important buſineſs of the ſeſſion; and when he looked at the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury, he could not heſitate a moment in concluding that there was a neceſſity for acting with energy. Seeing, therefore, that they had no alternative, it became their buſineſs to have the ſubject thoroughly diſcuſſed, and to take a view of both ſources, viz. direct and indirect taxation, in order to determine upon what ſyſtem they would act. A reſolution, he ſaid, had been referred to the committee of Ways and Means, ſome days ago, calling upon them to report what further revenue could be raiſed by indirect taxes. It would be well if that committee would bring into view all the ſubjects upon which indirect taxes might be raiſed or increaſed, in order to enable them to determine betwixt the two ſyſtems. It might perhaps be adviſable to have recourſe both to direct and indirect taxation; for though indirect means might ſupply our preſent wants, after the year 1800 they would certainly fall ſhort, and he was not for putting off till to morrow what might be done to day. It was neceſſary the attention of the people ſhould be driven to the ſubject, and that government ſhould not be drawn to anticipations and loans, and to give extravagant prices for our own money.

He believed gentlemen oppoſed to direct taxation, were not ſo much ſo from principles as from an idea that it was impoſſible to adopt a ſyſtem which would fall equally upon all parts of the union. It was to be wiſhed, therefore, that the plans could be ſeen and agreed upon, ſince ſome gentlemen were apprehenſive that by giving their aſſent to the abſtract propoſition, they ſhould pledge themſelves to ſupport a plan, however objectionable, when it ſhould be reported. He hoped, therefore, the reſolution would be referred, and a plan reported.

Mr. W. Smith ſaid it was to be regretted that the gentleman from Connecticut had brought forward this propoſition, as it cauſed them to debate about form, rather than ſubſtance. The propopoſition of the committee of Ways and Means, went to ſay direct taxes ſhould be laid; this directed the committee to report a bill. He thought it beſt to decide in the firſt inſtance, whether direct taxes were neceſſary or not. By bringing the ſubject before the committee of the whole, gentlemen would have an opportunity of propoſing their ſubſtitutes in place of the plan propoſed; and, by contraſting one with the other, they ſhould be able to judge which would prove the beſt mode. But gentlemen ſay no, we will have the plan in a bill, and if we do not like it, we will reject it. He thought the beſt way would be to go fairly into the buſineſs, and determine whether they would adopt any ſyſtem of direct taxation, which could be planned, and ſo far pledge themſelves, as to determine they will agree to any practicable plan which may be produced.

Mr. S. ſaid there could only be two objections to ſyſtem of direct taxation; either that by the conſtitution there is not a ſufficient power in the government to raiſe ſuch a tax, or that it is inexpedient. If gentlemen thought there was not ſufficient power in the conſtitution to raiſe ſuch a tax, it ſhould be ſo determined; or, if it were thought that money could be raiſed in a more convenient mode, it was proper to diſcuſs the principle, and come to a determination on the ſubject. This, he ſaid was the rational way of proceeding; for if once the principle was determined upon that a direct tax was neceſſary, a number of objections would be ſoftened down by the neceſſity which was ſeen to exiſt for adopting a plan of this kind.

It had been obſerved, that a reſolution had been referred to the committee of ways and means, inſtructing them to report on the ſubject of indirect taxation. He did not object to the reference at that time; but he had yeſterday declared that that committee had repeatedly attempted in vain to hit upon ſubjects of indirect taxation for further revenue, and that they had therefore recommended a ſyſtem of direct taxation.

He hoped the reſolution of the gentleman from Connecticut would not be adopted, and that they ſhould go into a committee of the whole on the buſineſs.

Mr. Nicholas ſaid the queſtion was now whether they ſhould determine upon ſomething, or put it off till another time. We want revenue, ſaid Mr. N. and we muſt have it; and was it not better he aſked, to determine upon what principle they ſhould act, than to call upon the committee of ways and means to report a plan. It was well known, he ſaid, nothing but neceſſity could have obliged any member to have propoſed direct taxes. Unleſs they firſt determined upon the principle, they ſhould never be able to proceed; becauſe, however perfect the ſyſtem might be, objections would doubtleſs be made to it, and theſe would be made a pretence for doing away the bill altogether. He would have them now go into an inveſtigation of the ſubject; when the gentleman from New-York, will of courſe propoſe his tax on ſalt and rum, and other gentlemen will bring forward their ſubſtitutes, ſo that they ſhould be able to ſee, whether any other effectual mode could be determined upon in preference to the one propoſed; if not, they would be obliged to unite in agreeing to a direct tax. But, if they were called upon to decide upon a detailed plan, before they had decided upon the principle, it would never paſs.

Mr. Buck ſaid he hoped the committee would not be diſcharged. It ſeemed to be agreed on all hands, when the conſtitution was adopted, that direct taxes ſhould not be gone into, except in caſes of urgency and neceſſity. It ſeems now to be agreed, that additional revenue was eſſential. The ſubject had been before the committee of ways and means, whoſe peculiar province it was to attend to all money tranſactions, and they had reported that the period was arrived, when it was become neceſſary to reſort to direct taxation. Why, then ſhould they ſhrink from the enquiry? Since they had ſaid this was the time, unleſs it were to be preſumed they had erred, or members were ready to propoſe ſome other means which they think preferable to direct taxes, they ought to purſue the report made and take up the buſineſs.—Taxes, he ſaid, were always diſagreeable, and it was with reluctance the people conſented to pay any, except they ſaw advantage ariſing from the payment of them greater than to counterbalance the evil of paying. He knew alſo that a direct tax would be received with reluctance. He himſelf would never vote for it, but upon the principle of neceſſity. He wiſhed, therefore the ſubject to be diſcuſſed, becauſe if there was any other better way of raiſing the money required, he ſhould vote for it; but if not, and there was an abſolute neceſſity for revenue, then neceſſity would force him to vote for a direct tax. The reaſons aſſigned by the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Williams) for wiſhing the committee to be diſcharged, viz. becauſe he thought indirect taxes might be found to anſwer the purpoſe, indubed him to wiſh the enquiry to be thoroughly gone into, and that they ſhould not amuſe themſelves by referring the report back to the committee of ways and means, until they had decided that the time was arrived for laying a direct tax.

Mr. Gallatin ſaid, that altho', in appearance the difference between the propoſition of the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Coit) and that reported by the committee to ways and means, was only in form and not in ſubſtance, yet he ſaw great danger in adopting this propoſition. This danger would ariſe, provided there ſhould be a majority in that Houſe determined to vote againſt a ſyſtem of direct taxation at all events. If there were ſuch a majority, he ſaid it would be well to know it as ſoon as poſſible, that they might either determine upon ſome other plan of raiſing revenue, or determine to retrench the preſent expences of government.

Many gentlemen might vote for the propoſition of the gentleman from Connecticut, who would eventually be againſt a ſyſtem of direct taxes; whereas he wiſhed at preſent to know whether there was a majority in favour or againſt that ſyſtem; if the majority was againſt it, it would be well to have it rejected at once.

Mr. G. ſaid he did not think any gentleman would be pledged by voting for the report of the committee of ways and means, to ſupport any bill which might might be brought in in conſequence of it, if contrary to his ideas of right. To vote for the reſolution, was no more than to ſay, they were willing to adopt the ſyſtem, provided it could be ſatisfactorily carried into effect. He hoped, therefore, there would be no more objections on that ground. He alſo hoped thoſe who intended to vote againſt direct taxes, would vote againſt the propoſition of the gentleman from Connecticut, and go into a committee of the whole; when, if they have a majority with them, they will vote out the propoſition altogether.

He would not then, he ſaid, ſay any thing on the ſubject of direct taxation, as it would not be in order. He hoped the committee of the whole would not be diſcharged.

Mr. Craik ſaid the gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. W. Smith) called this a queſtion of principle. He agreed it was ſo; but he thought the meaſure propoſed by the gentleman from Connecticut, would produce the effect ſo much wiſhed for. He believed he ſhould be found to go as far as any gentleman in adopting efficient meaſures for raiſing revenue, but he thought the mode of proceeding chalked out by the reſolution now propoſed the beſt. He did not conſider it as improper to have recourſe to direct taxes, whilſt there were any ſources of indirect taxation exiſting. There might be ſubjects of indirect taxation which it would be improper at preſent to reſort to; but his objection to deciding upon the abſtract principle was this, that many members had greater objections to the buſineſs on account of the difficulty which they ſuppoſed would attend the carrying of it into effect, than to the principle itſelf. And it was in vain to tell gentlemen they might vote againſt the bill, if they did not like it, becauſe they knew it was in the power of a majority to carry the bill, however objectionable, into effect.

The queſtion for diſcharging the committee of the whole was put and negatived.

Mr. Harper ſaid he was not more diſpoſed than other members of that Houſe, to throw any obſtacles in the way of providing revenue; nor of unneceſſarily poſtponing a buſineſs with a view of defeating it by indirect methods. But he believed there was always more danger to be apprehended from haſty, than from ſlow legiſlation. Large bodies like theirs, he ſaid, ſuffered more from precipitation than from delay. If this obſervation was true, as it reſpected ordinary legiſlative buſineſs, it was much more ſo as it reſpected finance, and new objects of finance—meaſures which were to have an extenſive operation on the proſperity and happineſs of the country. He was one of thoſe who thought that a certain portion of time devoted to this ſubject would have been well ſpent; as the houſe, however, had not been of the ſame ſentiment, but had determined to come to a deciſion upon the abſtract principle, he ſhould do, what gentlemen had been called upon ſeveral times to do, viz. ſubmit to the view of the houſe, a propoſition by which all the revenue which government ſtands in need of, without having recourſe to the tax on land and ſlaves, propoſed by the committee of ways and means, might with eaſe be raiſed.

Mr. H. then propoſed the following reſolution to the houſe—

"Reſolved that the duty now paid on ſalt be increaſed cents per buſhel.

"That the duty on that claſs of wares and merchandize imported from foreign countries, which now pays 10 per cent. ad valorem be augmented to per cent.

"That the duty on ſuch merchandize as pays 12½ per cent. be augmented to per cent.

"That the duty on ſuch merchandize as pays 15 per cent. be augmented to per cent.

"That the duty on Madeira wine be augmented per cent. on the preſent duty.

"That the duty on Sherry, Liſbon and certain unenumerated wines be augmented per cent. on the preſent duty.

"That the duty on foreign ſpirits not diſtilled from grain, be augmented per cent. on the preſent duty.

"That the duty on Bohea tea, be augmented per cent. on the preſent duty.

"That the duty on brown ſugar be augmented per pound.

"That the ſum of be raiſed by a duty on ſtamps.

"That the ſum of be raiſed by a tax on windows, by apportionment according to conſtitutional rules amongſt the different ſtates."

Mr. Gallatin enquired whether there was not a reſolution referred to the committee of ways and means to the ſame effect by a gentleman from New-Jerſey (Mr. Henderſon.)

Mr. W. Smith read that reſolution.

Mr. Venable ſuggeſted the propriety of referring this reſolution to the committre of ways and means.

Mr. W. Smith wiſhed rather that the reſolution ſhould be committed to the committee of the whole? the committee of ways and means, he ſaid, had already determined that ſufficient revenue could not be raiſed from indirect ſources. He wiſhed the ſenſe of the committee of the whole to be taken on the ſubject.

The reſolution was referred to the committee of the whole.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the ſubject, Mr. Dent in the chair, when

Mr. Cooper ſaid the buſineſs before the committee was of ſo important a nature, as to call upon every gentleman to declare his ſentiments freely on the ſubject, direct taxes, he ſaid, had always been conſidered as only to be juſtified in times of neceſſity, This was his opinion. This being the conſtruction, it became a queſtion whether we were now in that ſituation, whether we can ſupport the expences of government; whether we can pay the intereſt and principal of our debt; whether we can meet the Algerine contract; whether we can keep up our foreign intercourſe; whether we can in ſhort, ſupport the honor and character of the United States, without having recouſe, to this method of taxation. If we could do this, he ſaid, then this mode ſhould be left unexplored till the worſt of times.

Mr. C. ſaid he had no expectation that a direct tax on land would meet with the general approbation of the citizens of the United States. It did not meet with his; but, perhaps intereſt, he ſaid, might influence him, ſince it would bring the whole of his property under a tax. He ſhould, however, vote for the reſolution. He ſhould do ſo becauſe he thought our commerce already ſufficiently ſhackled, and becauſe our citizens had had no experience in window taxes and ſtamp duties, and therefore would not reliſh them; and more eſpecially becauſe in times like the preſent, when all Europe was at war, it was more difficult to ſupport our neutrality and honor as a nation, than in times of peace.

This being the caſe, Mr. C. ſaid, he was deſirous to do all in his power to ſecure an ample and ſubſtantial revenue, in order to enable us to meet our engagements with punctuality; becauſe it was with governments as with families, when want approached, they were apt to cenſure each other as a cauſe of the evil. This had always been the caſe. The only remedy, he ſaid, was to make proviſion before hand; to keep oil in our lamp, in order to ſee our way on every ſide.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4, 1797.

This Morning died MR. ANDREW BROWN, printer and proprietor of the Philadelphia Gazette, of an inflammation in the lungs, the conſequence of the foul air and ſmoke inhaled at the late fire.

The publication of the paper is ſuſpended till Monday next, when it will be reſumed on the uſual plan.

—

In the *Afternoon* of Sunday next, a diſcourſe will be delivered in St. Paul's Church, referring to the late melancholy events by fire at *Mr. Andrew Brown's*.

—

We learn from Delaware, that the reſolution which paſſed in the Senate of that ſtate, with but one diſſenting voice, with reſpect to a *diſſolution of the government*, was almoſt *unanimouſly negatived* by the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

—

It is agreed by a number of Stockholders, to ſupport the following ticket for Directors of the Bank of Pennſylvania, at the Election on Monday next:—

1. Samuel Howell,
2. John C. Stocker,
3. Robert Ralſton,
4. Joſeph P. Norris,
5. Philip Nicklin,
6. William Montgomery,
7. James Vanuxem,
8. Godfrey Haga,
9. George Plumſted,
10. William Sanſom,
11. Matthew Lawler,
12. Thomas Norton,
13. Thomas L. Moore,
14. George Pennock,
15. John Brown,
16. John Hollingſworth,
17. Edward Pennington,
18. Jacob Baker,
19. James Strawbridge.

GAZETTE OF THE *UNITED STATES*

MARINE LIST.

—

The Columbia, Maſon, ſailed from the Texel Nov. 9th—Left there the ſhip Three Friends, Capt. Sperry, of New-York, and brig Peggy, Hardy, of Philadelphia, both ready to ſail, and four or five other American veſſels, name not recollected.

January 16, ſpoke ſloop Proſperity, David, three days from Demarara, bound to New-London.

——— 26th, ſpoke the ſchooner Rebecca, of Sandwich, Allen Nye, three days out from Charleſton.

The Columbia was boarded by ſeveral Britiſh cruizers and politely treated. In the Columbia came nine paſſengers.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3.

By the arrival from St. Thomas' yeſterday we hear of a report then circulating, that an American Eaſt-Indiaman had been carried into St. Martins by a French privateer, but that ſhe had been cut out of that port by a Britiſh lugger, and carried into Tortola.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK. February 3.

By letters received by an arrival on Saturday, in 23 days from Port-au-Prince, we learn (ſays the Gazette Francaiſe of yeſterday) that the Engliſh government has determined to let out thoſe habitations of Cull-de-Sac, the proprietors of which are abſent, in the ſame manner that it did thoſe of L'Acabaye, which were afterwards ſo productive to individuals.

On Saturday evening, as two of the men belonging to the ſhip Hope, were endeavoring to get on board, they miſtook their way through the darkneſs of the night, and fell into the dock. Immediate aſſiſtance was given; and though it was little more than five minutes before they were taken out of the water, all the means uſed for their recovery proved ineffectual. They were found locked in each other's arms.

FOR SALE,
The ſchooner ORION,

SHE is between eighteen months and two years old; her frame is of the beſt of W. Oak; ſhe is a faithful-built veſſel—handſomely finiſhed off—and well found in every particular: is ready to receive a cargo and can be put to Sea without any expence on her Hull, ſails, or rigging. She ſtows 600 barrels, has a handſome cabin and fore-age, and a half deck which will ſtow ſeventy-five or eighty barrels. She is a faſt ſailing veſſel—has been newly caulked, graved and painted, and put in thorough good repair in every reſpect; her inventory may be ſeen by applying to the captain on board ſaid ſchooner, laying at Mr. John Wilcocks's wharf, between Cheſnut and Walnut Street, where ſhe at any time may be thoroughly examined by thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe.

The terms of ſale may be known by applying to Samuel Smith, ſhip broker, No. 86, South Front Street.

Feb. 4. dtf.

Saturday, Feb. 4, 1797.

The Pennſylvania Land Holders,

Whoſe titles to lands within the Connecticut claim in the counties of *Luzerne*, Northampton and Northumberland, commenced before the decree of Trenton in 1782, are requeſted to meet on *Monday* evening next at 6 o'clock, at *Mr. M'Shane's*, the Eagle and Harp Tavern, North Third-ſtreet, on important buſineſs now before the Legiſlature.

Pennſylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch Share-holders as as have not paid their aſſeſſments on their ſhares—to pay the ſame immediately to the Secretary of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth ſtreet, Philadelphia. They are further informed, that in default of paying the ſame within thirty days from the 4th of February, inſtant, the ſeveral forfeitures will be ſtrictly exacted, in conformity to the 21ſt article of aſſociation.

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, Secretary.

Feb. 2. 4— §30

This Day Publiſhed,
AND FOR SALE BY THE EDITOR,
Price three eights of a Dollar.

THE Letter of the Secretary of State, to Mr. Pinckney, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the French Republic. February 4. 6t

CAREY & MARKLAND,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that in compliance with the wiſhes of their friends, they have determined to publiſh the firſt number of
The DAILY ADVERTISER,
On Tueſday next, the 7th of February inſt.

Subſcriptions and advertiſements are received at No. 83, North Second-ſtreet, and No. 91, South Front-ſtreet.

February 4, 1797.

Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

The public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia.

Feb. 2. eotf.

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,
Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. 5. tth&s.

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, South Fourth-street,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extensive assortment of the

Most Fashionable GOODS,

And of the best quality, suitable for the season.

At this shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up in the neatest and most Fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

Bank of Pennsylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share was declared for the last 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inst.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Jan. 3. dtf.

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery, authorized by an act entitled "An act to enable the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehannah navigation, to raise, by way of Lottery, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars
1	Prize of twenty thousand dollars,	20,000
1	of ten thousand dollars,	10,000
5	of four thousand dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the five numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than 500 numbers undrawn,	20,000
10	of two thousand dollars each,	20,000
20	of one thousand dollars each,	20,000
43	of five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100	of two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100	of one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220	of fifty dollars each,	11,000
29,500	of five dollars each,	147,500
30,000	Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale.

All prizes shall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the Drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the Canal and applied accordingly.

At a meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,

Resolved, That Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, Francis West, James M'Crea, John Miller, junr. and William Montgomery be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickets; which committee shall deposit the money in Bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

At a meeting of the Canal Board, held January 16, '97,

Resolved, That the committee for conducting the Lottery be directed to commence the drawing on the first day of March next.

Extract from the minutes,
Wm. M. Smith, Secretary.

Joseph Ball,
John Steinmetz,
Standish Forde,
Francis West,
James M'Crea,
John Miller, jun.
William Montgomery,
} Managers.

Jan. 20. th& s.tf

City of Washington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are		50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these prawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c.—and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are old off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the inordinate suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston: of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. eo

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For Sale,
By George Deschamps, No. 91,
NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or single one
Dry Codfish, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarse Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaster of Paris, in the stone and ground, for manure and stucco-work

December 1 3tf

Elegant Brussels & Turkey Carpeting,
For sale by George Dobson, No. 25, South Third-street.
December 15. dtf

CAMILLA,
Or A Picture of Youth.

By the authoress of Evelina and Cecilia, to be comprised in five volumes, at half a dollar each, payable on delivery—Printed at New-York, by Mr. John Bull.

CONDITIONS.

I. Handsome, neat type, perfectly new, is employed.

II. A volume, stitched in blue paper, is intended to be published every 2 weeks, till the five are completed; the first and second are come to hand, and the third is hourly expected. Subscriptions are received, and Books may be had of J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut-street.

Mrs. D'Arblay (late Miss Burney) the celebrated authoress of this inimitable work, needs no eulogy to add to the laurels she has already acquired in the literary world. The strength of imagination and elegance of style, displayed in Evelina and Cecilia, will sufficiently recommend to every reader of taste and judgment, the perusal of CAMILLA.

It may not be improper to add, that the Queen of England, after having perused this interesting publication, presented Mrs. D'Arblay with a thousand pounds sterling, as a testimony of her approbation of the work.

January 25 eotf

Houses and Lots for sale,

BY the Subscriber, in the town of West-Chester, Chester county, 25 miles from Philadelphia, on the great state-road, leading Westward. Viz. No. 1. A two-story Stone House, the corner of High and Gay streets, 40 feet front by 34 feet deep, including a very convenient storehouse: the House contains ten well-finished rooms, a kitchen and entry: the Lot is 144 feet front on Gay-street, —equal to any stand in West-Chester. No. 2. A two-story stone house adjoining, 27 feet front, containing eleven well-finished rooms, both being ceiled in the garrets, house and lot same depth as the other, a kitchen, &c.—cellars under both houses, with good stables on the lots. These Houses are almost new, done by good workmen, in a masterly manner. No. 3. A Lot 42 feet front. No. 4, 34 feet. No. 5, 44 feet. No. 6, 129 feet, all of them ten rods deep. On two of the above are erected three log and frame houses, two stories high, cellars under the whole, and a small stable to each.

The above Lots are situated near the Court-House. The whole will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on the 21st and 22d days of February next, at two o'clock, when the conditions will be made known. Possession may be had the first of April next. The Title is indisputable.

JOHN KINNARD.

January 28 ¶2aw3w

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

					Dollars.
1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars		20,000
1	do. of	10,000	do.		10,000
3	do. of	5,000	do.		15,000
4	do. of	2,000	do.		8,000
20	do. of	1,000	do.		20,000
39	do. of	500	do.		19,500
80	do. of	200	do.		16,000
200	do. of	100	do.		20,000
300	do. of	50	do.		15,000
1	do. of	500	do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.		500
5	do. of	3,000	do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos		15,000
9,400	do. of	15	do.		141,000
		10,054	Prizes		300,000
		19,946	Blanks		
		30,000	Tickets at Ten Dollars		300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kersjoner, William Witman, Joseph Hiesler, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

Tickets in the above Lottery to be had at Mr. Sheridan's Race-street, John Hay, North Third-street and Henry Sweyer's, German Town.

January 26 2awtf

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

☞ Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollers each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1797. mth

This Day is Published,
By BIOREN AND MADAN,
And to be Sold at their Printing-Office, in Dock-street; by M. Carey, No. 118, Market-street; Thomas Bradford, No. 8, South Front-street, and George Douglass, No. 2, South Third street,
(Price, neatly bound, two dollars)

AN ENQUIRY

Concerning POLITICAL JUSTICE,
And its Influence on Morals and Happiness,
By WILLIAM GODWIN.

THE reputation of this work is already well established in Europe—It is hardly necessary for an American editor to say more than barely to mention, that the Enquiry concerning Political Justice has ever since its publication been a favorite performance with the friends of republican government. The stile is pure, nervous, and classical; the ideas are strongly marked by an original vein of thinking; and, amongst a multitude of other just and striking passages, the author's delineation of the peculiar infelicities inseparable from the condition of a King, may be pointed out as a most masterly specimen of philosophical disquisition. The latest London edition of this work sells in this city at four dollars and an half.

January 24 d3taw2w

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA,*

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large assortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, consisting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with seconds, of superior workmanship and elegance; also capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, seconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, brass works, &c.

December 22, 1796. d2m

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No 273, South Second Street. September 13. t t f tf

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Porcupine's Gazette.

Proposals by WILLIAM COBBETT, opposite Christ Church, Philadelphia, for publishing a news-paper, to be entitled

Porcupine's Gazette, & Daily Advertiser.

Methinks I hear the reader exclaim; "What! have we not Gazettes enough already?" Yes, and far too many: but those that we have, are, in general, conducted in such a manner that their great number, instead of rendering mine unnecessary, is the only cause that calls for its establishment.

The gazettes in this country have done it more real injury than all its open enemies ever did or can do. They mislead the people at home and misrepresent them abroad. It was these vehicles of sedition and discord that encouraged the counties in the West to rebel; it was they that gave rise to the depredations of Britain, by exciting the people to such acts of violence against that nation, as left no room to doubt that we were determined on war; and it was they, when an accommodation had been happily effected, that stirred up an opposition to it such as has seldom been witnessed, and which was overcome by mere chance. These gazettes it was, that, by misrepresenting the dispositions of the people, encouraged the French to proceed from one degree of insolence to another, 'till at last their Minister braves the President in his chair, and a bullying commander comes and tells us that his only business is to seize our vessels, in violation of a treaty, in virtue of which alone he claims a right to enter our ports: and it is these gazettes that now have the impudence to defend what their falsehood and malice have produced.

I shall be told that the people are to blame; that they are not obliged to read these abominable publications. But they *do read* them; and thousands who read them, read nothing else. To suppress them is impossible; they will vomit forth their poison; it is a privilege of their natures, that no law can abridge; and therefore the only mode left is, to counteract its effects.

This must be done, too, in their own way. Books, or periodical publications in the form of books, may be of some service, but are by no means a match for their flying folios. A falsehood that remains uncontradicted for a month, begins to be looked upon as a truth, and when the detection at last makes its appearance, it is often as useless as that of the doctor who finds his patient expired. The only method of opposition, then, is to meet them on their own ground; to set foot to foot; dispute every inch and every hair's breadth; fight them at their own weapons, and return them two blows for one.

A gazette of this stamp is what I have long wished to see, but I have wished and expected it in vain. Indignation at the supineness of others has at last got the better of all diffidence in my own capacity, and has determined me to encounter the task. People have heard one side long enough; they shall now hear the other.

CONDITIONS.

1. Porcupine's Gazette shall be of the usual size, and the subscription Eight Dollars a year, to be paid at the expiration of each half year.

2. Advertisements will be inserted at half the usual price, which will always be required in ready money.

3. The Censor, containing those pieces from the gazette that may appear worth preserving in a more portable form, with such amplifications and amendments as time may give rise to, shall be published monthly, and each subscriber shall be entitled to a copy, delivered with his paper at the end of the month,

4. If a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained the first number of the Gazette shall appear on, or before the 5th of March.

N. B. A subscription book is now open at my shop, opposite Christ-church, whither gentlemen in the country, who wish to subscribe, are requested to send their names.

Subscriptions are taken at Boston by Mr. James White, bookseller; at Salem, by Mr. Debeny, post-master; at New-Haven by Mr. Beers, bookseller; at Newbury-port, by Mr. E. Blunt, bookseller; at New-York, by Mr. S. Campbell, bookseller; at Baltimore, by Mr. G. Hill, bookseller; at Chester-town, Maryland, by Mr. James Arthur, post-master; at Easton, do. by Mr. Greenbury Neal; at Frederick-town, do. by Messrs. Isaac and John Mentz; at Richmond, Virg. by Messrs. Pritchard and Davidson; at Norfolk, by Messrs. Rainbow and Hannah; and at Charleston, by Mr. Young, bookseller.

Jan. 28. eo1ot.

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]